

4

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

JAVA OPERATORS

CONTENTS

- Operators and Expression
- Arithmetic / Relational / Logical operators
- Utilizing examples
- String

Operators and Expressions

□ Types of operators

- Unary operator

- Prefix operator and the suffix (postfix) as an operator

- Binary operator

- **op1 operator op2**

- Ternary operator

Arithmetic operators

operators	usage	explanation	remarks
+	op1+op2	op1과 op2를 더한다	단항 및 이항
-	op1-op2	op1과 op2를 뺀다	단항 및 이항
*	op1*op2	op1과 op2를 곱한다	이항
/	op1/op2	Op1을 op2로 나눈다	이항
%	op1%op2	Op1을 op2로 나눈 나머지를 구한다	이항
++	op++	op값 1 증가, op값을 증가시키기 전에 평가	단항
	++op	op값 1 증가, op값을 증가시킨 다음평가	단항
--	op--	op값 1 감소, op값을 감소시키기 전에 평가	단항
	--op	op값 1 감소, op값을 증가시킨 다음평가	단항

Relational operators

- A binary operator
- Compare the values of two operands and return a true / false as a result

Logical operators

- To assess the value of the operand returns a true / false value.

Bitwise operators

operators	usage	explanation
<code>>></code>	<code>op1 >> op2</code>	<code>op1</code> 을 <code>op2</code> 만큼 오른쪽으로 쉬프트(shift)
<code><<</code>	<code>op1 << op2</code>	<code>op1</code> 을 <code>op2</code> 만큼 왼쪽으로 쉬프트(shift)
<code>>>></code>	<code>op1 >>> op2</code>	<code>op1</code> 을 <code>op2</code> 만큼 오른쪽으로 쉬프트하면서 왼쪽에는 항상 부호에 무관하게 0으로 채워짐
<code>&</code>	<code>op1 & op2</code>	비트 단위의 논리곱(AND)
<code> </code>	<code>op1 op2</code>	비트 단위의 논리합(OR)
<code>^</code>	<code>op1 ^ op2</code>	비트 단위의 배타적 논리합(XOR)
<code>~</code>	<code>~op</code>	비트 단위의 보수

< 비트 연산자의 논리표 >



Assignment operators

operators	usage	meaning
<code>+=</code>	<code>op1 += op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 + op2</code>
<code>-=</code>	<code>op1 -= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 - op2</code>
<code>*=</code>	<code>op1 *= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 * op2</code>
<code>/=</code>	<code>op1 /= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 / op2</code>
<code>%=</code>	<code>op1 %= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 % op2</code>
<code>&=</code>	<code>op1 &= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 & op2</code>
<code> =</code>	<code>op1 = op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 op2</code>
<code>^=</code>	<code>op1 ^= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 ^ op2</code>
<code><<=</code>	<code>op1 <<= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 << op2</code>
<code>>>=</code>	<code>op1 >>= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 >> op2</code>
<code>>>>=</code>	<code>op1 >>>= op2</code>	<code>op1 = op1 >>> op2</code>

Ternary operators

□ “ ? : ”

□ Operator to be used to abbreviate a if–then–else selection statement

Expression1 ? Expression2 : Expression3

□ example

■ flag = count > 0 ? 0 : 1 ;

Operator precedence

Ex1 for operators and expressions

```
1 public class Arithmetic {  
2     public static void main(String args[]) {  
3         int a=5, b=2 ;  
4         int sum=a+b;  
5         int sub=a-b;  
6         int mul=a*b;  
7         float div=a/b;  
8         int mod=a%b;  
9         a++;  
10        b--;  
11  
12        System.out.println("a+b=" + sum);  
13        System.out.println("a-b=" + sub);  
14        System.out.println("a*b=" + mul);  
15        System.out.println("a/b=" + div);  
16        System.out.println("a%b=" + mod);  
17        System.out.println("a의 단항증가연산="+a);  
18        System.out.println("b의 단항감소연산="+b);  
19    }  
20 }
```

Ex2 for operators and expressions

```
1 class Bitwise {
2     public static void main(String args[]) {
3         int a = 2;
4         int b = 5;
5         int c = a | b;
6         int d = a & b;
7         int e = a ^ b;
8         int i;
9         int j;
10        i = a << 2;
11        j = b >> 2;
12
13        System.out.println("      a = " + a);
14        System.out.println("      b = " + b);
15        System.out.println("      a|b = " + c);
16        System.out.println("      a&b = " + d);
17        System.out.println("      a^b = " + e);
18        System.out.println("      a<<2 = " + i);
19        System.out.println("      b>>2 = " + j);
20    }
21 }
```

Ex3 for operators and expressions

```
1 class BitEquals {
2     public static void main(String args[]) {
3         int a = 10;
4         int b1 = 5, b2 = 5, b3 = 5;
5
6         System.out.println("a = " + a);
7         a += 4;
8         System.out.println("a += 4 의 결과 " + a);
9         a -= 4;
10        System.out.println("a -= 4 의 결과 " + a);
11        a *= 4;
12        System.out.println("a *= 4 의 결과 " + a);
13        a /= 4;
14        System.out.println("a /= 4 의 결과 " + a);
15        a %= 4;
16        System.out.println("a %= 4 의 결과 " + a);
17        a |= 4;
18        System.out.println("a |= 4 의 결과 " + a);
19
20        System.out.println("b1 = " + b1);
21        System.out.println("b2 = " + b2);
22        System.out.println("b3 = " + b3);
23        b1 >>= 1;
24        b2 <<= 1;
25        b3 >>>= 1;
26        System.out.println("b1 >>= 1 의 결과 " + b1);
27        System.out.println("b2 <<= 1 의 결과 " + b2);
28        System.out.println("b3 >>>= 1 의 결과 " + b3);
29    }
30 }
```



Ex4 for operators and expressions

```
1 class TernaryDemo {  
2     public static void main(String args[]) {  
3         int i=10;  
4         System.out.print("정수형 변수 i의 값은 " + i + " 이며 ");  
5         String str = (i % 2 == 0) ? "짝수 " : "홀수 ";  
6         System.out.print(str);  
7         System.out.println("입니다");  
8     }  
9 }
```

- Java implements strings as objects of the String class

- Example

- print string

- print a string combining

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